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BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION.

VOL. XXXI. BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1892. NO. 1,582.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

ALEX. C. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER.

Published by

R. M. & A. C. FOLGER

Every Saturday Evening.

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Taxes. 1892. Taxes.

NOTICE

TO

TAX PAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A CERTIFIED COPY OF THE ASSESSMENT BOOK of the County of Mono, State of California; for real estate, and personal property, for the year 1892, has this day been received by me: that the State and County Taxes, for said year are now due and payable at the office of the undersigned at the Court House, in Bridgeport, Mono County, California.

Notice is also hereby given, in accordance with the requirments of the Political Code, section 3746, "That the taxes on all personal property secured by real property and one half of the taxes on all real property will be due and payable on the first Monday in October, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at 6 o'clock P. M., and that unless paid prior thereto 15 per cent will be added to the amount thereof, and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at 6 o'clock P. M., an additional 5 per cent will be added thereto.

"That the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter, at 6 o'clock P. M. and that unless paid prior thereto 5 per cent. will be added to the amount thereof.

"THAT ALL TAXES MAY BE PAID AT THE TIME THE FIRST INSTALLMENT AS THEREIN PROVIDED IS DUE AND PAYABLE."

☞—Taxes are payable in United States Gold Coin. Checks will be first cashed before amount is credited or receip given.

Dated Bridgeport, October, 3d, 1892.

M. J. CODY, Tax Collector
o8 of Mono County, Cal.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

GELATT'S BRIDGEPORT LINE.

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WEDNESDAYS,
and FRIDAYS,

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MONDAYS,
WEDNESDAYS
and FRIDAYS for

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CONNECTING WITH STAGES FOR

Genoa and Carson.

R. GELATT, Proprietor.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

EASTWALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams, half-price.	

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack Animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams half-price.	

ANTELOPE TOLL ROAD.

RATES OF TOLL.

Horse and buggy	$ 75
Double teams	1 00
Additional span	25½
Horseman	25
Loose stock	5

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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A Mongolian Oath.

Ah Ching was in the dock of a London police court the other day, and Ah Sing was in the witness box. Ah Sing, as became a devout Chinese, solemnly took the usual saucer oath of his countrymen. "If I do not speak the truth," said he, "may my soul be cracked and broken like this saucer." Then Ah Sing struck the saucer against the wookwork, but the crockery happened to be of the tough variety which is seen in our coffee and cake restaurants, and Ah Sing had to exert all his strength several times before he succeeded in reducing the saucer to ruins. This solemnity, however, did not impress the magistrate, who decided that Ah Sing's story of assault lacked corroboration, and Ah Ching was permitted to depart in peace. Ah Sing left the courtroom with a remark that somebody must have hit him, for there was a hole in his cheek which was yet far from healed.

CAPTURING A BULL MOOSE.

The Difficult Feat Accomplished by a Hunter.

The Moncton (N. B.) Transcript tells an interesting story of how a New Brunswick hunter succeeded in capturing a bull moose after years of search. Hunter Sellick has for several years been the possessor of two fine cow moose, and his great ambition has been to go into the moose-raising business. Year after year he has endeavored to capture a male moose, but up to this winter failed. Some time ago he left Moncton for the forest country lying between the headwaters of the Tobigue and Miramichi rivers. For days his search was unavailing until one day, about thirty miles away from any settlement and in the heart of the forest, he sighted the object of his search. It was a magnificent specimen, fully six feet high. At this season its antlers had been shed, but the new ones were already jutting forth. The dogs were set to nipping the moose in the rear, driving it toward a tree. Sellick, creeping around, suddenly threw his lasso over the animal's head, twisted the rope around a tree, and had the moose a prisoner.

It is comparatively easy for a successful hunter to bring home a dead moose, but it is not so easy with a live one. It took five weeks, climbing over the hills, wading the morasses, or fording the rivers which marked the thirty miles' distance between the scene of the capture and the first settlement. The hunter at times had to employ a catamaran to cross the streams, the moose swimming behind. Finally he reached the Intercolonial, took a box car, which was just high enough for the moose, and brought his prize to Moncton.

A WONDERFUL CREATURE.

The Chameleon and Some of Its Striking Peculiarities.

The chameleon has for ages been an object of curiosity, not only on account of its ability to change its color at will, as one might suppose who had read accounts which mentioned only that one characteristic, but also on account of a remarkable power which admits of the creature instantly changing its form. At times it takes upon itself almost the exact form of a mouse; again, with back curved and tail erect, it is the exact counterpart of a miniature crouching lion, which no doubt gave origin to its name, chamel-leon, which clearly means "ground lion." By inflating its sides and flattening back and belly it takes upon itself the form of an ovate leaf, the tale acting as the petiole, the white line over the belly becoming the midrib. When thus expanded it also has the extraordinary power to sway itself over so as to present an edge to the observer, thus greatly adding to its means of concealment. As is well known, the least excitement in handling will cause a change in the color. In its normal state it is of a light pea-green. When excited the groundwork remains the same, but transverse stripes about thirty in number appear on the body. These stripes, which are of a very dark green to begin with, soon change to inky blackness. The prevailing idea that the chameleon takes upon himself the peculiar hues of whatever he is placed upon is as curious and widespread as it is erroneous. Placed in boxes lined with red or blue silk, they retain their pea-green color with no leaning toward the brighter hues of the surroundings.

WALTER SCOTT'S HEROINES.

Sixteen Out of Thirty of the Fair Ones Under Twenty.

Out of thirty of Sir Walter Scott's heroines sixteen are described as under twenty, says the San Francisco Daily Report. Of the other fourteen six are undated. This leaves us eight, three of whom are set down as over twenty; two start at one side of the line and are carried over the other; two are by implication rather than by the intention of the author taken out of their "teens," and one, Amy Robsart, is a heroine "of an uncertain age," since she is historically a middle-aged matron and fictitiously a youthful bride. Of the six undated, the presumption is altogether in favor of the earlier age. A member once entertained the club with the statement that nearly all of Scott's heroines are motherless. They are girls who have grown up in the companionship of uncles or fathers, older men, and with an early responsibility of thought and action. They have had to plan their own wardrobes and decide upon their own conduct toward their lovers. Some of them have been behind the scenes of stirring political events. Nearly all have been thrown into situations where they had to think for themselves, to act with decision, and in general to fulfill the whole duties of heroines. The heroines of Scott are, some of them, only lay figures, but, at least so far as they have character, they are women, and they justify the deeds which are done to win them.

A Noted Indian Fighter.

There was dug up recently at Eliot, Me., a gold ring, bright and shining, bearing the inscription: "Hon. John Frost, Esq., ob. 25 Feb., 1822-3 Æ. 51." Hon. John Frost was the son of Capt. Charles Frost, who was killed by the Indians near the Berwick line of Kittery about 1782. Capt. Frost was a noted Indian fighter, and when he was buried by his friends the Indians dug him up and elevated the body in the air on poles. The whites were obliged to bury the body again at a great depth, and cover the grave with stones to prevent further desecration.

IN HIS WIFE'S CLOTHES.

The Sorry Flight of a Railway Official in Belgium.

A goat has often put a man at a disadvantage, but seldom so effectually as in a case recently reported by a foreign correspondent of a New York newspaper.

Station Master Marchand, at the little village of Godarville, in Belgium, has a goat which has the peculiarity of allowing only Mme. Marchand to milk her.

A short time ago Mme. Marchand went to market before breakfast. The station master was in haste to begin his daily duties, and there was nothing in the house to eat. He approached the goat with a pail on his arm, and the goat, as usual, began to kick and back. In despair, he decided to masquerade as his wife, and humbug the goat into being milked.

He put on his wife's skirts, waist and bonnet, and returned to the shed. The goat was docile, and he began milking her. His preparations, however, had consumed more time than he realized, and before the pail was half full he was astonished to hear the whistle of the first morning express, which it was his most important duty to meet.

He dropped the pail, ran to the house, exchanged his wife's bonnet for his red and blue cap of office, and with flying skirts hurried to the station platform. The sight of an individual with a full beard and flowing skirts and a station master's cap dazed everybody on the train, and gave the porters at the station the idea that Marchand had gone crazy. A policeman was summoned, and the station master was marched off to jail.

To the railway authorities, who began an investigation of his conduct, Marchand explained the responsibility of the obstreperous goat for his unprecedented performance. He was punished by temporary removal from office.

HER REAL OPINION.

What a Pretty Girl Was Heard to Observe Feelingly.

Most of us have not the courage of our own convictions or opinions, but follow blindly in the wake of others who have set the pace for us, says the Philadelphia Times. We always admire the outspoken sentiments, but are afraid to venture ourselves for fear of wounding public opinion. A pretty girl who is considered one of Philadelphia's most charming buds, with a Madonna face and an air of sanctity that is much at variance with her real nature, shocked but at the same time stirred up a party of young folks who make society rule their laws by announcing in public that she despised German opera. "I know it is very bad form to say so, but I do. I think there is ten times more harmony in one line of the 'Mikado' than in the whole opera of Lohengrin,' always excepting the wedding march. I think the fashionable handshake is silly and unnatural, and I love peanuts." With these three terrible announcements she gazed calmly on the astonished hearers, and expected a right royal drubbing until, to her surprise, the most punctilious one of the lot said in a half-frightened way, as if startled by her own temerity: "I quite agree with you, but I would never have dared to breathe it to a living soul if you had not spoken first."

NOT ALWAYS PRETTY.

Idolizing Notorious Women a Fault of Reporters.

When a woman becomes involved in any escapade that renders her suddenly notorious she is invariably referred to as beautiful, and generally a description more or less fanciful of her various charms is given. This enterprise on the part of correspondents, says the Chicago Herald, is entirely unnecessary, because it is not always the handsome woman who proves most attractive to the opposite sex or is capable of doing the most mischief in the world. This truth is well illustrated in the case of Mrs. Retherington. She was variously described as "ravishingly beautiful," as having a "doll face with a baby's complexion," and as vainly conscious of her own charms. She passed through Chicago the other day, and a truthful reporter of the Herald describes her as plain. She is short and slightly built and has a sallow complexion and dark rings around the eyes. Perhaps such a description accords with the popular notions of beauty in Japan, that land of sallow complexions and little women, but we have different ideas here.

Japanese Oaths.

A Japanese journal, describing the manner of swearing witnesses in native courts, says that the Japanese hold a man's seal much more sacred than his word. Hence his oath is written out and read to him in open court, after which he affixes his seal to it. Likewise his testimony, after it is in, is reduced to writing by the clerk, read to the witness, who makes any corrections in it that he sees fit, after which he is requested to put his seal to it before he leaves the court. This method of taking evidence consumes some time, but it leaves no room for stenographer's errors.

Dead People's Clothes.

Sometimes families who desire to bury their dead in the clothing worn in life—in evening or wedding dress, for instance—substitute less costly imitations for the jewelry worn in life, partly from motives of thrift and partly from a superstitious fear that anything taken off a body when it is ready for the tomb will bring ill luck to future wearers

FAMOUS HUNTERS.

Men Who Slay Mighty Animals with Lances.

In Sig. Gessi's "Seven Years in the Soudan" the author describes "the brothers Duma," two hunters "renowned from Kaka to the Victoria Nyanza." They were in the habit of killing the buffalo, the rhinoceros and the leopard—the fiercest animals of the country—with no more emotion than a European would experience in shooting rabbits. They were often sent for from different parts to kill some lion which was doing great mischief. Of their elephant-hunting the author says:

In all the villages the brothers found an enthusiastic welcome, the people knowing that wherever they were meat was never wanting. Both men were strong-limbed and of uncommon agility.

When an elephant rushed upon them they calmly awaited him, and at the right moment leaped to one side. The elephant, not being able to stop, turned toward one of the two brothers and the other plunged a lance into his side. The animal then quitted the first man and fell upon the one who had wounded him, and at that instant the other cut the tendons of the hind legs, bringing the elephant to the ground.

One day, however, one of the brothers was near falling a victim to his boldness. He attacked an elephant alone in the usual way, but stumbled and fell. He rose directly, but the elephant had already seized him in his trunk, and hurled him to a distance of fifteen feet. Fortunately he fell in the middle of a thick bush, and escaped with some scratches and bruises.

His friends laughed at the accident, and the next day he said: "I would rather eat my wife seven times than not take my revenge."

He set out again, refusing the company of his brother. Late in the evening he returned and called the village together. "Come," he said, "help me bring in the tusks, and take as much meat for yourselves as you like."

All the population followed him. He had killed nine huge elephants.

SWINDLING HOTEL KEEPERS.

Specimen of the Wholesale Extortions Practiced by Landlords on the Riviera.

Frequent complaints have been made of late of the conscienceless extortion practiced upon foreigners by the hotel keepers of the Riviera, who are apparently doing their best to kill the goose that has laid them so many golden eggs. An incident reported by the correspondent of the London Times at Nice seems to prove that it costs even more to die at Monte Carlo than it does to live there. It appears that a short time ago a well-known Englishman was taken ill and died of dropsy at one of the hotels, and his wife, who is a member of the English nobility, decided to take the body to England for burial. Upon inquiries as to the cost of this she was informed that it would be necessary to embalm the body, and that, with the railway charges for the transport, the expense would amount to over £400. There were certain fixed charges made by the principality of Monaco, said the doctor and the undertaker, which must be paid, and this was the lowest possible estimate. This amount, it must be remembered, was exclusive of hotel charges and doctor's fee for attendance upon the patient; it was simply for embalming, for the cost of coffin and its accessories, and for transport to London. An appeal was made to Baron de Farincourt, the governor general of Monaco, who declared that no taxes whatever were levied upon foreigners, dead or alive, by the principality. The bill was reduced finally by nearly one-half, but the whole subject is to be brought to the attention of the British foreign office.

DRANK THE DOSE BRAVELY.

A Courteous Frenchman Who Refused to Reveal His Host's Mistake.

A recent French writer on "The Revolution, the Empire and the Restoration," cites an amusing instance of what he calls heroic courtesy.

Percy, Lord Beverly, invited to dine with him a marquis who was one of the most valiant soldiers of the army of Conde. Wishing to honor his guest and the cause which he served, that of the French king, the English peer ordered his butler to bring him a bottle of fine wine one hundred years old, "a ray of sunshine in crystal."

He opened it carefully and offered a glass to the marquis, saying: "If you deem it worthy the honor, will you drink in this wine the health of the king?"

The marquis tasted the wine.

"How do you like it?" asked the host.

"Exquisite," replied the marquis.

"Then," said Lord Beverly, "finish the glass; only in a full glass can one drink the health of so great and so unfortunate a king."

Without hesitation the marquis did as he was bidden. Only when the Englishman tasted the wine did he learn that what he had forced on his guest was castor oil; and henceforth he held the politeness of the French toward the English in the highest esteem.

The First Pensions.

The first pensions ever granted by the United States were provided for in bills introduced in congress in 1778. On May 15, 1778, congress passed a bill granting that "all officers who shall serve to the close of the war shall receive half pay for seven years thereafter, and all private soldiers shall secure a remand of eighty dollars."

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, OCTOBER 28, 1892.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

E. C. DAKE—Merchants' Exchange.
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G. H. KELLOGG—320 Pine Street.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
Of Indiana.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.
WHITELAW REID,
Of New York.

FOR CONGRESS.
Second District.
JOHN F. DAVIS,
of Calaveras.

For Assembly.
GEORGE WATTERSON,
of Inyo.

[New York Press].

TARIFF PICTURES.

An old pay roll of the Pitman Manufacturing Company of Laconia, N. H., shows that wages of all hands in 1868 averaged

30.7 cents

for ten hours' work. The pay roll of the very same concern in 1892 shows an average of

$1 57

for a day of ten hours. That is the way wages have gone under protection.

SHOULD BE ADOPTED.

Every voter should vote for the San Francisco Depot Act, to authorize the issue of bonds to enable the Harbor Commissioners to erect a fine passenger depot at the foot of Market street, San Francisco. It is proposed to erect a $600,000 depot that will accommodate all the railroad, steamboat, and ferry companies, landing passengers and freight in San Francisco. The rents the State will receive from these different companies will pay back the entire cost of the building in a very few years—not over five years, as the rents will come to over $100,000 a year. The Southern Pacific Company alone will pay at least half that amount for the rents of its slips, and then the North Pacific R. R. Co., will pay a good round rent, and then comes the Sausalito Ferry Co., San Rafael Ferry Co. besides the numerous river steamers that will have berths there. The Phelan building on Market cost $500,000, and its rents paid for the building in the first four years after it was finished. Its rents footing up over $100,000 a year. The State will have a splendid income from this property without the expenditure of one cent of the money of the people, and at the same time improve the State property—the water front. The old rookery the State now owns at the foot of Market street is a disgrace to the commonwealth, and it is to be hoped the proposed improvement will be made. Both the Republican and Democratic State Central Committees have recommended the people of the State to vote for it, as it will enable the Harbor Commissioners to start work at once, instead of waiting until they can collect the money from tolls, etc.—Every voter should stamp his cross opposite "yes."

NO "AIR LINE."

The "air line" railroad to San Francisco, of which we have read so much in the San Francisco and Nevada papers, is not materializing as fast as it was expected to do when the project was first broached—The San Francisco moneyed men and merchants are not hankering after railroad investments more than they did when the Central Pacific Company opened their subscription books in that city and failed to receive a single individual subscription to that great undertaking. It looks now as though history in railroading was repeating itself in San Francisco. San Francisco will subscribe liberally to city enterprises, but "nary a red" for investment outside of its corporate limits, unless they can get a good bond that they will double their money in a very short time. It will be a long while before San Francisco will have a competing railroad built by San Francisco money.

DEFEAT IT.

The proposed amendment to the Constitution, giving the Lieutenant-Governor a big salary to go junketing over the State ostensibly to visit its public institutions, should be defeated. It is only to create another big salaried office for no particular good to the State. The Governor can and does visit our public charities, etc., and that is sufficient, and it entails no additional expense to the taxpayers. See that you vote "No."

Look out for campaign lies from to-day until election, but the big Democratic lies will be sprung about next Saturday. Remember the Morey-Garfield lie.

Big Pine, Inyo county, has been made a Money Order office by the Postal Department.

It is said that if Cleveland is elected he will give Villard a Cabinet position. Is this to catch the German vote?

AGAINST DE YOUNG FOR SENATOR.

The announcement that George Watterson, the Republican candidate for the Assembly from Alpine, Mono and Inyo counties, will not support or vote for Mike De Young for United States Senator has given general satisfaction in Mono county, and we are informed that the Republicans of Inyo are very much gratified that Mr. Watterson has seen fit to publicly express his feelings on the Senatorial question at this time. It will be a disgrace to the Republican party and to the State to send De Young to the United States Senate. He is not entitled to such consideration at the hands of the Republican Party of California. He and his brother, when he was living, fought the Republicans of this State to the bitter end, and it is to them and the San Francisco Chronicle that the Democrats of this State were indebted for the Democratic Legislature which elected Jas. T. Farley, a Democrat, to the United States Senate to succeed the Hon. Aaron A. Sergent, one of the best men California ever sent to the Capitol at Washington. Mike De Young has repeatedly since then fought the party. Two years ago he could find nothing too mean to say of Markham, before his nomination for Governor, and the people of the entire State know what a fool Mike De Young made of himself at the National Convention when Harrison was nominated four years ago. Such a man is not fit to be clothed with representative powers by the Republicans of this State, and there are thousands of Republicans—and good Republicans too—who would rather see a respectable Democrat elected Senator than have the State and party disgraced by the election of Mike De Young. God forbid it!

The San Francisco Post is booming, or trying to boom, Mike De Young for Senator. As De Young is part owner of that paper it is but natural that it should; but if it wants a Democratic Legislature elected it is pursuing the right course. De Young as a candidate will have a tendency to elect Democrats to the Legislature from counties where it is known that the Republican candidates are for him.

VOTE "NO."

Every voter should vote "No" on the proposed amendment to the Constitution, to extend the sessions of the Legislature to 100 days. If the members of the Legislature would attend to their business as legislators, as they would their own private business they would get through the State's business in forty days; but they are not built that way, and they spend half the session doing nothing, half the time being in session but two or three hours in a day, and killing time by indulging in long-winded speeches, etc. An extension of the session would only lead to the robbing of the taxpayers of the State more than ever, and the proposition should be snowed under, so deep that it will never be proposed again. It is an iniquitous proposition, and has not been sprung upon the people of this State for any good purpose.

A cheeky San Francisco lawyer, on behalf of a candidate, applied to the Election Commission on Saturday last for election ballots for some of his infirm friends to prepare their ballots at home, and on being refused threatens to carry the case to the Supreme Court.

NEW TO-DAY.

Desert Land, Final Proof.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
October 24, 1892.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT JAMES ACHESON, of Clinton, Mono county, California, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 544, for the S. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼ and N. W. ¼ of S. W. ¼ of Sec. 29, T. 7 N., R. 25 E., M. D. M., before the County Clerk of Mono county, at Bridgeport, California, on

TUESDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1892.

He names the following witnesses to prove the comp etc irrigation and reclamation of said land: M. H. Roach, of Sweetwater. T. C. Sharpe, A. P. Sayre and John Friedell, of Clinton, Mono Co., Calif.

o29-4w C. W. CRAIG, Register.

For Supervisor—Fourth District.

W. P. NAY,

Republican Nominee.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

BY MUTUAL CONSENT, THE FIRM OF Bryant, Heath & Whitford is hereby dissolved. Richard Whitford having taken the business in his individual name. All bills due the late firm to be paid to A. F. Bryant.

Dated Bridgeport, Cal., October 7th, 1892.

A. F. BRYANT.
CLINTON E. HEATH.
RICHARD WHITFORD.

o22-4w

For Assembly.

P. H. MACK,

of Inyo,

Democratic Nominee for 60th District.

Notice.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The following Mining Claims situated in Castle Peak Mining District, Mono County, California, have been Consolidated with the Dunderberg Mining Claim, namely: "Cronise," "Bryant," "Purdy," "Vanderberg," "Clement," and "DeWolz;" and the Assessment work required for this year will be done from the Dunderberg Mine, sufficient to hold said claims as required by law.

Dated Bridgeport, October 10, 1892.

o15-1m A. F. BRYANT, Agent.

For Sheriff,

MAURICE P. HAYS.

NEW TO-DAY.

CHAPTER CXLIX.

An Act to provide for the payment of funded indebtedness of the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose.

[Approved March 31, 1891.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows.

Section 1. For the purpose of liquidating and providing for the payment of the funded indebtedness of the State of California hereinafter specified, and to lessen the burden of taxation, the Governor of the State, the Controller of State, and the Treasurer of State, and their successors in office, shall constitute a Board of Commissioners, to be styled the Loan Commissioners of the State of California, and shall have and exercise the powers and perform the duties hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. The said Loan Commissioners are hereby authorized to issue and sell not exceeding two million five hundred and twenty-eight thousand five hundred dollars ($2,528,500) of the bonds of said State, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent per annum, which interest shall be payable semi-annually, in gold coin, on the second days in April and October in each year, at the office of the Treasurer of State. The principal of said bonds shall be made payable in gold coin, within twenty years after the date of their issue, and shall be of such denominations as the said Loan Commissioners shall direct, but not less than five hundred dollars; shall bear the date of their issue, and shall be signed by the said Loan Commissioners, and shall have the seal of the State affixed thereto, and the faith of the State of California is hereby pledged for the payment of said bonds, and the interest accruing thereon, as herein provided.

Sec. 3. Coupons for the interest shall be attached to each bond, so that they may be removed without injury or mutilation to the bond; said coupons, consecutively numbered, shall be signed by the Treasurer of State.

Sec. 4. Before the sale of any of said bonds the said Loan Commissioners shall cause notice of such sale to be published for the space of one month in two daily newspapers published in English, one in the city of San Francisco and one in the capital of the State. Such notice shall specify the amount of bonds to be sold, the rate of interest they shall bear, the day and hour of sale, the place of sale, which shall be at the State Capitol, and that sealed proposals will be received by the said Loan Commissioners for the purchase of said bonds, within one month from the expiration of such publication; and on the day and hour named in said notice, the said Loan Commissioners shall open all sealed proposals received by them, and shall award the purchase of said bonds to such bidders as will, in their opinion, make the most advantageous bid for the State, provided, that said Loan Commissioners may reject any or all bids, if they deem it to the advantage of the State; and provided further that they may refuse to make any award unless sufficient security shall be furnished by the bidders for the compliance with the terms of their bids; and provided further, that said bonds shall not be sold for less than one-hundred cents on the dollar, in gold coin, par value.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer and Controller of State each to keep a separate record of all bonds sold under the provisions of this Act, showing the number, date, amount, and rate of interest of each bond, and to whom the same was issued.

Sec. 6. The proceeds of such bonds shall be paid into the State Treasury, and shall be applied to the payment of the following bonds, in the order of their issuance. The out standing bonds, issued under the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of the funded indebtedness of the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April second, eighteen hundred and seventy.

Sec. 7. All persons having any of the bonds specified in section six of this Act, shall, upon presentation of such bonds to the said Loan Commissioners, be entitled to exchange them at their par value for bonds authorized to be issued under this Act, at the rate of one hundred cents on the dollar, par value; but no bond shall be issued for a less sum than five hundred dollars, nor for a fractional part of a hundred dollars, but the said Loan Commissioners may issue certificates of such fractional parts not bonded, which said certificate shall be transferable and entitled to be paid out of the proceeds of the sales of any bonds provided for in section six of this Act. The Loan Commissioners shall cancel each bond so exchanged, and shall indorse on such bond the date on which they received the same, and from whom, the number and the amount of bond issued in exchange therefor, and shall file such bond in the office of the Secretary of State.

Sec. 8. Whenever there shall be in the State Treasury, from the proceeds of the sale of bonds issued under this Act, a sum of ten thousand dollars or more, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to advertise in two newspapers printed in English, one in San Francisco, and one in the capital of the State, for two months, which advertisements shall state the amount of money in the treasury applicable to the redemption of bonds, and the number of bonds, numbering them in the order of their issuance, which are redeemable; and three months from the date of the expiration of such advertisement, such bonds, unless sooner paid, shall cease to draw interest, but the money for the redemption of such bonds shall remain in the treasury to pay such bonds whenever presented.

Sec. 9. For the payment within twenty years of the principal and interest of the bonds issued under this Act, there shall be levied annually by the State Board of Equalization, after any bonds have been issued under this Act, such rate of tax on each one hundred dollars of the assessed value of real and personal property in the State, to be computed by the Controller of State on the basis of the assessed value of such property for the preceding year, as shall produce annually for the first five years seven per centum of the amount of such bonds issued; for the next ten years thereafter, twelve per centum of the amount of such bonds issued; and thereafter, until all the bonds issued under this Act are paid, fifteen per centum of the amount of such bonds issued. The State Board of Equalization shall certify the rate of tax thus computed to the several County Auditors, and the said Auditors are hereby directed and required to enter such rate on the assessment rolls of their respective counties, in the same manner and with the same effect as is provided by law in relation to other State taxes. Every tax levied under the provisions or authority of this Act is hereby made a lien against the property assessed, which lien shall attach on——of each year, and shall not be satisfied or removed until such tax has been paid. All moneys derived from taxes authorized by the provisions of this section shall be paid into the State Treasury, and shall be applied, first, to the payment of the interest on the bonds issued by the provisions of this Act; second, to the payment of the principal of such bonds; provided, that all the moneys remaining in the State Treasury on the third day of January of each year, for the first five years after the issuance of any bonds under this Act, after all the interest on such bonds then due has been paid, shall be transferred by the Treasurer of State to the General Fund.

Sec. 10. Whenever, on the third of January or July in any year, after the expiration of five years from the date of issuance of any bonds under this Act, there remains, after the payment of the interest as provided in the preceding section, a surplus of ten thousand dollars or more, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to advertise for the space of one month in one daily newspaper published in English in the city of San Francisco, and for one month in one daily paper published in English at the State capital, for sealed proposals, to be opened one month after the expiration of such publication by the Treasurer, in the presence of the Governor or Controller, at the State Capitol, for the surrender of bonds, stating the amount of money he has on hand for the purpose of redemption, and they shall accept the lowest proposals, at rates not exceeding par value, as may redeem the greatest amount of bonds, until the amount of cash on hand for redemption is exhausted; provided, however, in case a sufficient amount of such bonds shall not be offered as aforesaid to exhaust the sinking fund to a less amount than ten thousand dollars, then it is hereby made the duty of the Treasurer to advertise in two newspapers, one in San Francisco and one at the capital of the State, for three months, which advertisements shall state the amount in the sinking fund, and the number of bonds, numbering them in the order of their issuance, which such fund is set apart to pay and discharge; and if such bonds so numbered in such advertisements shall not be presented for payment and cancellation at the expiration of such publications, then such fund shall remain in the treasury to discharge such bonds whenever presented, but they shall draw no interest after the expiration of such publication. Before any of said bonds shall be paid they shall be presented to the Controller, who shall indorse on each bond the amount due thereon, and shall write across the face of each bond the date of its surrender and the name of the person surrendering.

Sec. 11. The Treasurer shall keep a full and particular account and record of all his proceedings under this Act, and of the bonds redeemed and surrendered, and he shall transmit to the Governor an abstract of all his proceedings under this Act, with his annual report, to be by the Governor laid before the Legislature; and all books and papers pertaining to the matter provided in this Act shall, at all times, be open to the inspection of any party interested, or the Governor, or the Attorney General, or a committee of either branch of the Legislature, or a joint committee of both.

Sec. 12. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to pay the interest on said bonds when the same falls due, out of said Interest Fund, if sufficient; and if said Fund be not sufficient, then to pay the deficiency out of the General Fund; provided, that the Controller of State shall first draw his warrant on the Treasurer, payable to the order of said Treasurer, for the amount of interest money about to become due, which said warrant shall be drawn at least one month previous to the maturing of the interest.

Sec. 13. This Act shall take effect sixty days after the next general election, as to all its provisions, except those relating to and necessary for its submission to the people, and for returning, canvassing, and proclaiming the votes, which shall take effect immediately.

Sec. 14. This Act shall be submitted to the people of the State for their ratification at the next general election, and the qualified electors of this State shall, at said election, on their ballots for State officers, vote for or against this Act. Those voting for the same shall write or have printed on their ballots the words "Refund the Debt—Yes;" and those voting against the same shall write or have printed on their ballots the words "Refund the Debt—No."

Sec. 15. The votes cast for and against this Act shall be counted, returned, and canvassed, and declared in the same manner and subject to the same rules as votes cast for Treasurer of State; and if it appears that a majority of all the votes so cast for or against this law as aforesaid are in favor of this Act, then the same shall have effect as hereinbefore provided, and shall be irrepealable until the principal and interest of the liabilities herein created shall be paid and discharged, and the Governor shall make proclamation thereof; but if a majority of the votes so cast are against this Act, then the same shall become void.

Sec. 16. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to have this Act published in one newspaper in each county of this State for four successive weeks immediately preceding election.

[o1 4w]

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNty of Alpine, State of California.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, Plaintiff, vs. JOHN P. ELLIOT, SOLE SURVIVING EXECUTOR OF THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF AND OF THE ESTATE OF THOMAS WRIGHT LEGGET, DECEASED, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Alpine, State of California, and the Complaint filed in said County of Alpine, in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

Joseph Larson, Dist. Attorney and Plaintiff's Attorney.

The People of the State of California send Greeting to JOHN P. ELLIOT, Sole Surviving Executor of the last will and Testament of and of the Estate of Thomas Wright Legget, Deceased, Defendant.

You are Hereby Required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the said County of Alpine, State of California, and to answer the Complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons if served within this Alpine County; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment against you for the sum of Five Thousand, nine hundred, twenty six and 75-100 Dollars, being the amount of a judgment entered against you, in said Superior Court, January 5th, 1887, with legal interest on said sum of $3926 75, amounting to two thousand and seventy and 71-100 Dollars, said interest having accrued since the rendition of said judgment January 5th, 1887, and up to January 24, 1892, as will more fully appear by reference to the Complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said Complaint, as above required, said Plaintiff will take judgment as prayed for to wit: for $5,976 75 amount of said judgment and $267 71 interest from Jan. 5th, 1887, to Jan. 2nd, 1892, with costs of suit.

[L.S.] Given under my hand and Seal of the Superior Court of the County of Alpine, State of California, this 16 day of July, A. D. 1892.

FRANK SMITH, Clerk.

Indorsed: Superior Court, County of Alpine, State of California. The People of the State of California, Plaintiff, vs. John P. Elliot et al. Defendant. Filed Aug. 15th, 1892.

FRANK SMITH, Clerk.

JOSEPH LARSON, Attorney for Plaintiff. o8 2m

MINING NOTICES.

Assessment Notice.

CONSOLIDATED PACIFIC MINING COMPANY. Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of Works, Bodie Mining District, Bodie, Mono County, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 29th day of September, 1892, an Assessment, (No. 14) of Ten Cents, (10) per share, was levied upon the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, No. 330 Pine Street, Room 5, San Francisco, California.

Any Stock upon which this Assessment shall remain unpaid on the 5th day of November, 1892, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Wednesday, the 30th day of November, 1892, to pay the delinquent Assessment, together with costs of advertising, and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors,

F. E. LUTY, Secretary.

Office, 330 Pine Street, Room 5, San Francisco, California.

Notice of Assessment.

MONO GOLD MINING COMPANY. Location of Principal Place of Business, San Francisco, California. Location of Works, Bodie, Mono county, California.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 15th day of September, 1892, an assessment, No. 32, of 25 cents per share, was levied upon the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin to the secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 62, Nevada Block, No. 309 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 24th day of October, 1892, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and, unless payment is made before, will be sold on Monday, the 14th day of November, 1892, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

H. D. WALKER, Secretary.

Office—Room 62 Nevada Block, 309 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California.

[s24 td]

GO TO
JOE'S BARBER SHOP,
Main Street, west of Joe A. Brown's Store,
BRILGEPORT.

Where all the HAIR CUTTING known to the profession will be done in style. SHAVING. HONING RAZORS, etc.

JOSEPH SPARKS
au6-tf Proprietor.

IF YOU WANT THE NEWS, TAKE
THE
CHRONICLE-UNION.

LEGAL.

CHAPTER CXI.

An Act to provide for the issuance of and sale of State bonds to create a fund for the construction and furnishing by the Board of State Harbor Commissioners of a general ferry and passenger depot in the City and County of San Francisco; to create a sinking fund for the payment of said bonds, and providing for the submission of this Act to a vote of the people.

[Approved March 17, 1891.]

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORnia, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. For the purpose of providing a fund for the payment of the indebtedness hereby authorized to be incurred by the Board of State Harbor Commissioners, for the erection and furnishing of a general railroad, passenger, and ferry depot, at or near the foot of Market Street, in the City and County of San Francisco, at a cost not to exceed six hundred thousand dollars, which the said Board of State Harbor Commissioners are hereby authorized to construct in the manner and method authorized by law, and at a cost not to exceed six hundred thousand dollars, the State Treasurer shall, immediately after the issuance of the proclamation of the Governor, hereinafter provided for, prepare suitable bonds of the State of California; one thousand bonds, in the denomination of one hundred dollars each; five hundred bonds, in the denomination of five hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty bonds, in the denomination of one thousand dollars each. The whole issue of said bonds shall not exceed the sum of six hundred thousand dollars, which said bonds shall bear interest at the rate of four per centum per annum from their date, and shall be payable at the office of the State Treasurer at the expiration of nineteen years from their date.—Said bonds shall bear date the first day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and shall be payable on the first day of January, A. D. nineteen hundred and twelve. The interest accruing on said bonds shall be due and payable at the office of the said Treasurer on the first day of January and the first day of July of each year; provided, that the first payment of interest shall be made on the first day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety-three, on so many of said bonds as have been theretofore issued. At the expiration of nineteen years from the date of said bonds, they shall cease to bear interest, and said Treasurer shall forthwith pay the same out of the San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund, provided for hereinafter in this Act. Said bonds shall be signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Controller, indorsed by said Treasurer, and shall have the seal of the State affixed thereto.

SEC. 2. Interest coupons shall be attached to each bond, so that they may be removed without injury or mutilation to the bond. Said coupons, consecutively numbered, shall be signed by the State Treasurer. But no interest on any of said bonds shall be paid for any time which may intervene between the date of any of said bonds and the issue thereof to a purchaser.

SEC. 3. The sum of one thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to pay the expense that may be incurred by the State Treasurer in having said bonds prepared. Said amount shall be paid out of the San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund, on Controller's warrants duly drawn for that purpose.

SEC. 4. When the bonds authorized to be issued under this Act shall be duly executed, numbered consecutively, and sealed, they shall be by the State Treasurer sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, and in such parcels as said Treasurer shall deem best; but he must reject any and all bids for said bonds, or any of them, which shall be below the par value of said bonds; and he may, by public announcement at the place of sale, continue such sale, as to the whole or any part thereof, to any time and place he may select. Due notice of the place and time of sale of such bonds shall be given by said Treasurer, by publication in two newspapers published in the City and County of San Francisco, and also in two newspapers published in the city of Oakland, two published in the city of Los Angeles, and two published in the city of Sacramento, once a week for four weeks prior to such sale. The costs of such publication shall be paid out of the San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund, on Controller's warrants duly drawn for that purpose.—The proceeds of the sale of such bonds shall be forthwith paid over by said Treasurer into the treasury, and must be by him kept in a separate fund, to be known and designated as the "San Francisco Depot Fund," and must be used exclusively for the building and furnishing of said depot. Drafts and warrants upon said fund shall be drawn upon and shall be paid out of said fund in the same manner as drafts and warrants are drawn upon and paid out of the San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.

SEC. 5. For the payment of the principal and interest of said bonds a sinking fund, to be known and designated as the "San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund," shall be and the same is hereby created, as follows: The State Treasurer shall, on the first day of each and every month after the date of said bonds, take from the San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund the sum of four thousand six hundred and thirty-one dollars, and place the same in said San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund, created by this section. Said Treasurer shall, on Controller's warrants duly drawn for that purpose, employ the moneys in said sinking fund in the purchase of bonds of the United States, which said bonds shall be kept in a proper receptacle, appropriately labeled; but he must keep always on hand a sufficient amount of money in said sinking fund with which to pay the interest on the State bonds herein provided to be issued. And to provide means for the payment of said sum of five thousand one hundred and thirty one dollars, monthly, from said San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund into said San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund, and for the other payments out of said fund authorized by this Act, and as provided for therein, the said Board of State Harbor Commissioners are hereby authorized and directed, by the collection of dockage, wharfage, tolls, rents, and cranage, to collect a sum of money sufficient therefor, over and above the amount limited by section two thousand five hundred and twenty-six of the Political Code of the State of California. After the payment of all said bonds the surplus or balance remaining in said sinking fund, if any there be, shall forthwith be paid into the San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund. At the maturity of said State bonds the said Treasurer shall sell the United States bonds then in said sinking fund, at governing market rates, and place the proceeds in said San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund, and shall pay out the same in extinguishment of said State bonds, on Controller's warrants duly drawn for that purpose.

SEC. 6. The State Treasurer shall keep full and particular account and record of all his proceedings under this Act, and he shall transmit to the Governor an abstract of all his proceedings thereunder, with his annual report, to be by the Governor laid before the Legislature; and all books and papers pertaining to the matter provided for in this Act shall at all times be open to the inspection of any party interested, or the Governor, or Attorney General, or a committee of either branch of the Legislature, or a joint committee of both.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the State Treasurer to pay the interest on said bonds when the same falls due, out of the sinking fund provided for in this Act, on Controller's warrants duly drawn for that purpose.

SEC. 8. This Act, if adopted by the people, as hereinafter provided for, shall take effect on the thirty-first day of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety-two, as to all its provisions, except those relating to and necessary for its submission to the people, and for returning, canvassing, and proclaiming the votes, and as to said excepted provisions this Act shall take effect immediately.

SEC. 9. This Act shall be submitted to the people of the State of California for their ratification at the next general election to be holden in the month of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety-two; and the qualified electors of the State shall, at said election, on their ballots, vote for or against this Act; those voting for the same shall write or have printed on their ballots the words "For the San Francisco Depot Act," and those voting against the same shall write or have printed on their ballots the words "Against the San Francisco Depot Act." The Governor of this State shall include the submission of this Act to the people as aforesaid in his proclamation calling for said general election.

SEC. 10. The votes cast for or against this Act shall be counted, returned, and canvassed, and declared in the same manner and subject to the same rules as votes cast for State officers; and if it appear that said Act shall have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election as aforesaid, then the same shall have effect as hereinbefore provided, and shall be irrepealable until the principal and interest of the liabilities herein created shall be paid and discharged, and the Governor shall make proclamation thereof; but if a majority of the votes cast as aforesaid are against this Act, then the same shall be and become void.

SEC. 11. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to have this Act published in at least one newspaper in each county, or city and county, if one be published therein throughout this State, for three months next preceding the general election to be holden in the month of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety-two. The costs of such publication shall be paid out of the General Fund, on Controller's warrants duly drawn for that purpose.

SEC. 12. This Act may be known and cited as the "San Francisco Depot Act."

SEC. 13. All Acts or parts of Acts in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed. jy26-3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO VOTERS.

RE-REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

BY AN ORDER OF THE BOARD OF SUpervisors, made at the January session, 1892, the Great Register of Mono County was cancelled, and a new Registration of voters ordered.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a new and complete registration of voters in the SEVERAL PRECINCTS in the County, will commence on

SATURDAY, the 30th DAY of JULY, 1892,

and MUST BE COMPLETED WITHIN 65 DAYS.

All voters should see to it that their names are properly registered.

Dated Bridgeport, July 9th, 1892.

J. D. MURPHEY, Clerk.

(Registering Agents will be appointed in each Precinct). jy16-td

HOTELS.

ALLEN HOUSE,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA.

First-Class In Its Appointments.

☞ Livery and Feed Stable connected with the Hotel.

The patronage of the Public respectfully solicited.

my30-tf LEWIS A. MURPHEY.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,
Main street,
BODIE.....CAL.
N. W. BOYD.....Proprietor

THE ABOVE HOTEL WILL BE conducted as first-class in all its Departments.

The Table Cannot Be Excelled.

THE ROOMS ARE FIRST-CLASS,
Being Heated and Kept Scrupulously Clean.
Very Best Attention, as well as the Best Accomodations

HOT SPRINGS' HOTEL,
SAMUEL FALES.....Proprietor
JUNCTION OF THE ANTELOPE AND
SONORA WAGON ROADS,
(65 miles from Sonora and 30 from Bodie)
MONO COUNTY, CAL.

This well-known and popular Summer Resort is pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains amid wild and picturesque scenery, which offers superior inducements for tourists. The best of accommodations for families, the rooms being large and airy. For invalids the

STEAM, MUD AND SWIMMING BATHS

The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.

Good Fishing in Walker River.

Commodious Stabling. my28-tf

BARNETT'S HOTEL,
COLEVILLE, MONO COUNTY, CAL.,
Antelope Wagon Road, 50 miles from Carson City and 51 from Bodie).

D. M. BARNETT.....Proprietor

The hotel is new, commodious and pleasantly situated.

The table is supplied with the best the market affords.

The BAR is supplied with the best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Stabling and Blacksmith shop connected with the house. jl-tf

PALACE SALOON,
(Brick Building)
MAIN STREET, BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

☞ FINE WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, ETC.

n7-tf THOMAS FALES.

BRIDGEPORT SALOON,
CORNER OF COURT HOUSE BLOCK AND MAIN STREET,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

☞ This SALOON has been refitted, and is stocked with he BEST of WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS;

And will be conducted first-class.

ja2-tf B. L. SIMMONS, Proprietor

PIONEER SALOON,
GURNEY BUILDING—MAIN STREET,
BRIDGEPORT.

☞ Refitted and furnished with the BEST of everything required in a First-Class Saloon

ja2-tf P. M. RICHARDSON.

CAPITOL SALOON,
CORNER OF MAIN AND SINCLAIR STREETS
BRIDGEPORT.

FIRST-CLASS IN ITS APPOINTMENTS, AND THE BEST AT THE BAR.

RICHARD WHITFORD,
my21-tf Manager.

THE CHRONICLE-UNION
ONLY
THREE DOLLARS A YEAR.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, OCTOBER 29, 1892.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

R. G. Montrose, of Hotel Monte, Lundy, was hobnobbing with his legion of Bridgeport friends the first of the week.

A. Maestretti was over from Bodie the first of the week taking in Bridgeport sights.

R. G. Watkins, Coleville's Postmaster, was here on Monday on probate matters.

J. H. Sheehan, of Clinton, was here on Monday.

County Clerk J. D. Murphey and A. F. Bryant left for San Francisco on Sunday last, the former on official business. They will return next week.

Miss Debbie McAlpin has been here this week, the guest of Mrs. W. H. Virden, and went home on Thursday.

Misses Ella and Addie Donnel, Miss Ella Hughes, Miss Maud Stewart, Miss Gertie Towle, Mrs. James Sinnamon, B. L. Simmons, Joe A. Brown, Geo. Hughes, Wesley Stewart and Clarence Wedertz represented Bridgeport at the A. O. U. W. ball at Bodie on Thursday evening.

George Watterson, Republican candidate for the Assembly, went to Antelope Valley on Thursday to look after his "fences" in that section.

P. H. Mack, of Inyo, Democratic candidate for the Assembly, made us a flying visit yesterday, in company with J. F. Parr, of Bodie. Mr. Mack is a very pleasant gentleman, and were he a good Republican we could cheerfully vote for him.

Charles L. Hayes returned yesterday from the Southern end of the county, where he thinks he left his "fences" in good order.

Maurice P. Hayes also returned, and he thinks no Sheriff can crawl through the barbed wire "fences" he has erected.

A BLUNDER.—The Supervisors committed a great blunder at their late session, in abolishing the Clinton, Vernon and Mono Mills precincts, the action of the Board being in direct violation of a statute that has been in force for the past thirty years, that no election precinct shall be formed or altered within 30 days of election, the Board having done its work within 27 days of the coming election. And it again blundered, in putting two Townships into one precinct. What right have the voters of the Clinton Township to go to Antelope and elect its township officers? This action of the Supervisors virtually disfranchised a number of voters. It may not make much difference with Vernon and the Mills, but the voters at Clinton are scouring over the proposition to compel them to make a round trip of 120 miles to deposit their ballots, as every true American citizen should, on the 8th of November, and they will demand of the County Clerk the requisite election supplies, except the booth, which they will provide, as the illegal act of the Board is void, and the election officers in Antelope Valley could not receive their votes.

And the Board again blundered in the appointment of election officers. No person who holds an office under the State, county or city governments can act as such officers, but they appointed Assemblyman Husewill, a Notary Public, Postmasters, and School Trustees, all of whom are ineligible, excepting, perhaps, the fourth-class Postmasters. While no one has any objection to the parties selected, the law should be strictly followed, that the door should not be opened for a contest.

THE GENERAL TICKET.—We to-day publish on our fourth page the General Election Ticket to be voted at the coming election. The decision of the Supreme Court, that the Presidential Electors may be voted for in a lump by stamping the cross (X) opposite the party group, and that all others must be voted for separately by stamping to the right of each name, will simplify the voting, as a man with any sense need make no mistake.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.—Bridgeport has been made a money order office by the Postal Department. As the money order business has been simplified, and made less expensive, it will cut into the express money order business. Postmaster Bryant has received only a portion of the "appurtenances thereunto belonging," so it will be several days before he will be able to issue orders.

THE Republican ticket in Mono county is pretty certain to be elected on the 8th of November, all the candidates for the offices above Supervisor, excepting the Sheriff and District Attorney, having no opposition, the Democrats having indorsed the Republicans.

HOLIDAY GOODS.—Joe A. Brown is not to be caught napping this year, so he has just received a large stock of fancy goods, toys, etc., suitable for birthday presents and the Holidays, which will soon be here.

HANDY TO HAVE.—The telephone is in good running order between Bodie and Hawthorne, and our people can now send telegrams to the outside world by forwarding them to J. S. Cain, Bodie.

CLOSE CALL.—On Wednesday McAlpin's saloon, Bodie, had a close call from fire, a defective stove pipe being the incendiary. It was speedily squelched.

CAMINETTI.

Caminetti, the Democratic candidate for Congress, visited Inyo county, and condescended to come into Mono county as far as Bodie, where he made a speech last week, but could not find time to come to Bridgeport and Lundy, but hurried over to Nevada to make a speech or two for Senator Stewart, as it is said he promised to do.—At Reno he made a speech to his Italian countrymen, in the Italian language, while waiting for the West bound train to take him to Sacramento. Perhaps Mr. Caminetti thought it would be throwing Democratic pearls before Republican swine to visit and speak to the people of Bridgeport and Lundy, and he could do better by airing his eloquence in the State of Nevada. The burden of his speeches in Inyo county was of his hydraulic mining bill, which is of no interest to the people on this side of the "great hills." Had he visited the other precincts in this county he would have been well received by our people, although they propose to cast their ballots for John F. Davis for our next Congressman.

INDIAN SCARCE.—A large number of our Indians having crossed the mountains, Indian help is very scarce in town, and the few remaining are as independent as "nogs on ice." The squaws think they are doing our women an honor if they condescend to assist them in their weekly washing; the men, having plenty of pine nuts, don't care about working, and ask more than the original cost of wood to cut it up. When we get a big storm to prevent their hunting and fishing they may want some of the white woman's "boguli," and that will be the time to make them eat their pine nuts.

THE BALL.—The A. O. U. W. ball at Bodie on Thursday evening was a grand one. The attendance was very large, the Hall being crowded. Our Bridgeport attendants say the supper at Nat. Boyd's Occidental Hotel was all that one could wish for, and one of the best ever given in that town.

A NIGHT WATCH.—If Bodie has none, she should have a night watch. A few nights ago an attempt was made to burn the residence of E. A. Leale. A dose of hemp would probably be administered to an incendiary if caught in that town.

DEATH OF MRS. HARRISON.

President Harrison's wife died at the White House on Monday night. The sympathy of the civilized world is daily being expressed to the President in his bereavement, which he is bearing with great fortitude. Only those who have had a like life partnership of forty years so suddenly dissolved can fully realize the great loss the President has sustained, as only a few days before Mrs. Harrison's death they passed the thirty-ninth anniversary of their marriage. She was married at the age of 20, he not being much older, and started housekeeping on a capital of $200 and an abundance of love, both of which increased as the years sped. Her remains were interred at Indianapolis yesterday.

Fresno county continues to keep its reputation for murders, and other atrocious crimes up to high blood mark. Bodie in her palmy days was a Godly town, compared with Fresno of the present time. Bodie gained her reputation through shooting scrapes on account of mining quarrels, but Fresno is seemingly in possession of murderers, burglars, footpads, etc., and her Courts and officers are not very zealous in the pursuit, capture and punishment of offenders. Fresno is getting to be a good place to stay away from until its people get rid of its present set of corrupt officials.

The Southern Pacific Company has agreed to do a great part of the new levee work at Sacramento to insure its safety in case of high water, thus saving the city in the neighborhood of $75,000, and the Company will also buy $25,000 of the new levee bonds—and yet there are some people in that city who are "down on the railroad," and when they ought to know that if it were not for the railroad it would be a small hamlet, comparatively.

One week from Tuesday next the country will be saved again, as it is every four years.

The Columbus Day exercises at Chicago were grand in the extreme and were witnessed by at least one million of people

At Galt, recently, Caminetti had words with the editor of the Gazette, and a fight was imminent.

Columbus Day was well observed throughout the Union, and particularly by the public schools.

On the Way to Paradise.

Let us hope that the people who habitually disregard their health will reach that desirable place, and avoid the locality which is less desirable as an eternal residence on account of the heat and surroundings generally. But while we tarry in this vale of tears, why should we voluntarily endure the tortures of dyspepsia when a systematic use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will rid us of the atrocious malady which—unless physicians are very much at fault—tends to shorten the term of our existence. Heartburn, biliousness, constipation almost always accompany this complaint and are symptomatic of it. These and all extinguished by the Bitters, which also conquers completely malaria, rheumatism, nervousness and debility. Since the appearance of "la grippe" it has shown a singular mastery over this formidable complaint that has carried off so many of our brightest and best.

McKINLEY DID IT.

(Air: "We're Coming, Father Abraham.")

The Autumn days are coming
And Winter's near at hand,
And soon the snow will drift and blow
And cover all the land;
Yet have no fear, for labor's dear,
And soon our purse will fill—
And Billy McKinley did it
With his big McKinley bill.

The green wheat carpets all the plain
The cornstalks stand a row;
The starving thousands of the East
Will catch the overflow;
Our herds are thick in every vale.
Our flocks on every hill—
And Billy McKinley did it
With his big McKinley bill.

In every street the happy feet
Of well-paid labor ring;
The hearts are light, the homes are bright
Where wives and children sing!
The hearts are light, the tin pail bright,
The faces brighter still—
And Billy McKinley did it
With his big McKinley bill.

Our ships are crowding every wharf,
Our steam cars thunder by—
Swift shuttles of the loom of toil,
From East to West they fly;
They bear the food from farm to mine,
The ore from mine to mill—
And Billy McKinley did it
With his big McKinley bill.

The world moves faster every hour
The wheels begin to hum;
To-day is but an earnest of
The brighter days to come;
So, here's a health, 'twill bring us wealth,
Let's give it with a will—
"Three cheers for Billy McKinley
And his big McKinley bill!"

—Loyd Manning, in Cleveland Leader.

SHALL THE RICH OR THE POOR BE TARIFF TAXED?

The Democratic platform declares a Protective Tariff unconstitutional, and pledges the party to inaugurate a Tariff for revenue only.

A Tariff for revenue only is what England has. Let us examine it and see how it compares with our own McKinley law, and if possible discover wherein it is preferable to our present arrangement. Then we can intelligently decide whether we want to change.

England levies a duty on cocoa, that delicious, wholesome breakfast beverage, of 2 cents a pound. Being a revenue duty, it is, of course, added to the price. We get cocoa free.

The Englishman's coffee is Tariff taxed over 3 cents a pound; if roasted or ground, 4 cents a pound. We get ours free.

Tea pays 8 cents a pound into the Imperial Treasury. It comes to the American tea table free.

Here are three articles of universal consumption. A tax on them is paid mainly by the poor.

An unskilled laborer who can earn no more than $1 50, and is obliged to support his family out of that, drinks as much tea or coffee, perhaps, as any one of the Vanderbilts.

He, therefore, pays as much or more of the revenue Tariff tax.

Under our Protective system the wealthy pay the import duties.

As a matter of fact, the laborer, the mechanic and the farmer can get along, and do get along for the most part, without a single imported article which pays duty.—Those they must have are admitted free.

They buy home-made boots and shoes, home-made clothing, home-made utensils.

Products of the labor of their own fellow-citizens are good enough for them, and by buying them they escape paying a cent of Tariff tax.

But the wealthy, the fashionable, the Anglomaniacs, who turn up their noses at American products and dote on French silks, German underwear and English worsteds—these are the ones, and not the poor, who mainly pay the expenses of Government.

The question between a Tariff for revenue only and a Tariff for Protection is, therefore, a question as to whether the rich or the poor should pay the Tariff. Which shall it be, American voters?—American Economist.

The S. F. Post exposes S. M. White's treachery to the Democratic party. He is accused of espousing the People's Party cause on condition that its Legislative candidates, if elected, will vote for U. S. Senator. It is quite a bombshell in the Democratic camp.

Dr. Neil was convicted in London on Saturday last of poisoning a number of women, and he will be hanged on November 8th. The Doctor is unfortunate in not being a Californian. We don't rush matters like that in this State.

The Government will throw open for settlement 3,000,000 acres in Indian Territory. It is fine corn and cotton land, and well watered.

Corbett has signed to fight Mitchell in New Orleans in Mardi Gras week.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Lucas & Pimental is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated Bridgeport, Cal., this 1st day of October, 1892.

his
FRANK F. X LUCAS.
mark.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Superseding cumbersome machinery, actually increasing the power of any other brand. For sale by dealers. MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE FRAZER LUBRICATOR CO. FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY. SAN FRANCISCO.

THE NEW ELECTION LAW.

The following points in regard to the new election law should be noted by voters and laid aside to be read and re-read before election day:

The persons desiring to vote shall come to the guard rail and give his name and address to one of the ballot clerks.

The ballot clerk shall then in an audible tone of voice announce such name and address, and the other ballot clerk shall look for the name given on the register.

If the name be found upon the register by the second ballot clerk, he shall repeat the name and address, whereupon any challenge may be interposed to the vote, as provided in section 1230 of the Political Code.

The challenge shall then be passed upon by the election board.

If the challenge be overruled by the election board, the first ballot clerk shall give the voter a ticket, and the other clerk shall then write on the register opposite the name of the voter the number of the ticket given him.

Then the voter for the first time shall be permitted to enter the place enclosed by the guard rail.

The ballot clerk shall give him but one ticket.

Any voter who shall spoil a ballot shall return such spoiled ballot to the ballot clerk and receive another one in its place one at a time, not to exceed three in all.

After receiving his ticket and having entered the place enclosed by the guard rail, and without going outside the guard rail, the elector shall retire alone to one of the unoccupied booths, where he will find provided for him a rubber stamp and ink pan and a pencil.

The elector should carefully read the instructions printed on the ballot, and mark with the stamp, a cross (X) in the square at the right of the name of the person for whom he desires to vote.

If the name of the person for whom the elector desires to vote for an office is not printed upon the ballot he may write the name of that person in the blank space under the names of the other candidates for that office.

If the elector desires to vote a straight or party ticket for Presidential Electors he must mark with the stamp a cross (X) in any square at the right of the group of the party Electors he desires to vote for. For every other officer the cross (X) must be stamped in the square at the right of the name of the person voted for. Vote the same way "for" or "against" the Constitutional amendments.

HOW TO VOTE.

Before leaving the booths the elector shall fold his ballot in such a manner that the number of the ballot shall appear on the outside thereof, as marked upon the back of the half inch strip separated from the ticket by a perforated line.

The ballot should be folded so that nothing else can be seen on the ballot but the number on the back.

Having folded his ballot, the voter shall keep it folded, step out of the booth, and deliver the ballot, still folded, to the inspector, and give the inspector his name

The inspector shall then announce, in an audible tone of voice, the name of the voter and the number of the ballot he holds in his hand.

If the ballot clerk having the register in charge, finds the number announced by the inspector to correspond with the number marked opposite the voter's name on the register, he shall in like manner repeat the name and number, and shall mark opposite the name of the voter, "voted."

The inspector shall then separate the number from the ballot by tearing off the perforated slip on which the number is printed, deposit the ballot in the box, and immediately destroy the torn off slip containing the number.

DO NOT FANCY

that, because the summer is over, the season for recreation is past. From now on until the hot days return, will in many respects be the most delightful part of the year. The tempered atmosphere, pure and stimulating, has the effect of a strong tonic, and recreation is lots more pleasurable because one can move without melting. Little need to hunt long for a place to go.

THE SIERRA NEVADA

abounds plentifully in interesting features that are seen at their best in autumn. From Mount Shasta to Tehachapi are many delightful places, and the difference in latitude causes very little difference in climate conditions. It is as genial north as south; the air as balmy and bracing, high or low, and semi-tropical luxuriance marks a wide path for hundreds of miles.

ORANGE GROVES

in Oroville and Auburn are as beautiful and interesting as in Riverside and San Gabriel, and all north and south are in the zenith of their glory in midwinter.

MOUNT SHASTA

is as majestic in November as in May. The Tavern at Castle Crags has grown more hospitable, if possible. The sublime scenery of

LAKE TAHOE

has taken on a deeper and richer tint; the air fairly intoxicates; the resorts are so cheerful.

YOSEMITE VALLEY

will welcome visitors till the last of November, and treat them royally at all times.

The Geysers and Lake County are at their best now. Clear Lake is a charming scene—a rich setting in "America's Switzerland."

ALONG THE SEASIDE

there is no wintry chill. Del Monte is cheery outside and in, and its luxurious comforts never were so attractive. Santa Cruz still has its tide of merry-making visitors. Santa Barbara has become the Mecca of Eastern visitors, fleeting from rigorous winters.

Warm healing waters add health to the cheering comforts of Paso Robles and Byron. A dash in the surf at Santa Monica and Long Beach is as exhilerating in January as in July. The tropical beauties of Palm Valley are never seen to better advantage than now, and those afflicted with lung weaknesses find immediate, often permanent, relief there. The lines of the

Southern Pacific Company

reach all these points, and for better information concerning them inquire of any of its agents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Continued from Fourth page.

Constitutional Amendments.

Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 10. (Extending Legislative Sessions to 100 days)	YES.	
	NO.	
Assembly Constitutional Amendment, No. 7. (Limiting Debts of Counties, Cities, etc., to a year's revenue, except by two-thirds vote).	YES.	
	NO.	
Senate Amendment No. 31. (Increasing pay and duties of Lieut-Governor).	YES.	
	NO.	
Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 5. (Prohibits State Officers exceeding appropriations except on authority of Board of Examiners in case of absolute necessity).	YES	
	NO.	
Senate Amendment No. 14. (Amending Charters to cities).	YES.	
	NO.	

Propositions to be voted upon.

For the Election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the People.	
Against the Election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the People.	
For the San Francisco Depot Act.	
Against the San Francisco Depot Act.	
For an educational qualification requiring every voter to be able to write his name and read any section of the Constitution in the English language.	
Against an educational qualification requiring every votes to be able to write his name and read any section of the Constitution in the English language.	
Refund the Debt.	YES.
Refund the Debt.	NO.

A FRESH AND

GENERAL

ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST

OF GOODS

AT THE

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

D. HAYS & BRO.

CHEAP CASH STORE

AT THE

POSTOFFICE BUILDING,

BRIDGEPORT.

EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF GOODS

REDUCED TO

BEDROCK PRICES.

A. F. BRYANT.

JOE A. BROWN,

General Merchandise,

Main Street, Bridgeport.

Choice Family Groceries,

Fancy and Toilet Articles

Candies and Nuts

Yankee Notions,

Powder, shot, Caps and Cartridges,

Stationery, etc., etc.

GENERAL TICKET.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

FOURTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT. SIXTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

COUNTY OF MONO.

To vote for a person, stamp a cross [X] in the square at the right of his name.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. Vote for Nine.

1	THOMAS R. BARD	Republican
2	JOSEPH C. CAMPBELL	Republican
3	WILLIAM CARSON	Republican
4	MICHAEL L. MERY	Republican
5	JAMES A. WAYMIRE	Republican
6	ISAAC HECHT	Republican
7	HENRY V. MOREHOUSE	Republican
8	JAMES R. WILLOUGHBY	Republican
9	S. L. HANSCOM	Republican
10	J. D. LYNCH	Democrat
11	J. F. THOMPSON	Democrat
12	R. R. HAMMOND	Democrat
13	J. A. FILCHER	Democrat
14	R. A. LONG	Democrat
15	MARCUS ROSENTHAL	Democrat
16	JACKSON HATCH	Democrat
17	WILLIAM GRAVES	Democrat
18	W. L. SILMAN	Democrat
19	H. H. McDONALD	Prohibition
20	F. M. PORTER	Prohibition
21	ARCHIBALD McARTHUR	Prohibition
22	WM. P. MILLER	Prohibition
23	S. L. HURLIHY	Prohibition
24	H. H. LUSE	Prohibition
25	F. E. CATON	Prohibition
26	F. B. KELLOGG	Prohibition
27	S. FOWLER	Prohibition
28	S. BOWERS	People's Party
29	J. S. DORE	People's Party
30	A. L. WARNER	People's Party
31	J. N. BARTON	People's Party
32	L. F. MOULTON	People's Party
33	T. B. CATOR	People's Party
34	WM. McCORMICK	People's Party
35	W. C. BOWMAN	People's Party
36	D. T. FOWLER	People's Party
37		
38		
39		
40		
41		
42		
43		
44		
45		

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS. Vote for One.

46	A CAMINETTI	Democrat
47	JOHN F. DAVIS	Republican
48	C. H. DUNN	Prohibition
49		

MEMBER OF THE ASSEMBLY. Vote for One.

50	P. H. MACK	Democrat
51	GEORGE WATTERSON	Republican
52		

Sheriff and Tax Collector. Vote for One.

53	GEORGE K. FITZPATRICK	Republican.
54	MAURICE P. HAYS	Democrat
55		

County Clerk, Auditor and Recorder. Vote for One.

56	J. D. MURPHEY	Republican
57	J. D. MURPHEY	Democrat
58		

Treasurer. Vote for One.

59	JOE A. BROWN	Republican
60	JOE A. BROWN	Democrat
61		

District Attorney. Vote for One.

62	JAMES E. GOODALL	Republican
63	CHARLES L. HAYES	Democrat
64		

Public Administrator and Coroner. Vote for One.

65	ANDREW P. SAYRE	Republican
66	ANDREW P. SAYRE	Democrat
67		

Surveyor. Vote for One.

68	JAMES G. THOMPSON	Republican
69	JAMES G. THOMPSON	Democrat
70		

Justice of the Peace. Antelope Township. Vote for Two

71	WILLIAM T. BARNES	Republican
72	FREDERICK HARDY	Democrat
73	CHARLES A. SALMON	Republican
74		
75		

Constables, Antelope Township. Vote for Two.

76	FREDERICK FROST	Democrat
77	WILLIAM RADLEY	Republican
78	MARTIN SHIELDS	Republican
79		
80		

Justice of the Peace. Benton Township. Vote for Two.

71		
72		

Constable. Benton Township. Vote for Two.

73		
74		

Supervisor. Fourth District. Vote for One.

71	SOLOMON B. BURKHAM	Democrat
72	WINSLOW P. MAY	Republican
73		

Justice of the Peace. Bridgeport Township. Vote for One.

74	THOMAS FALES	Republican
75	THOMAS FALES	Democrat
76		

Constable. Bridgeport Township. Vote for One.

77	JOHN F. CROWELL	Democrat
78	BENJAMIN L. SIMMONS	Republican
79		

Supervisor. Fourth District. Vote for One.

71	SOLOMON B. BURKHAM	Democrat
72	WINSLOW P. NAY	Republican
73		

Justice of the Peace. Homer Township. Vote for Two.

74	AUGUST CORDES	Democrat.
75	CHARLES H. CURRIE	Republican
76	R. G. MONTROSE	Republican
77		
78		

Constable. Homer Township. Vote for Two.

79	EUGENE H. GODAT	Republican
80	JOHN P. HAMMOND	Republican
81	PAUL ROUZE	Democrat
82		
83		

Supervisor. Third District. Vote for One.

71	RICHARD P. FOUKE	Democrat
72	GEORGE H. MOYLE	Republican
73		

Justice of the Peace. Bodie Township. Vote for Two.

74	RODOLPH C. CHRISTIN	Democrat
75	GEORGE DELURY	Republican
76	ORLANDO E. JONES	Democrat
77	A. MAESTRETTI	Republican
78		
79		

Constable. Bodie Township. Vote for Two.

80	THOMAS H. KENDALL	Democrat
81	GEORGE K. MOYLE	Republican
82	MICHAEL O'BRIEN	Democrat
83	JAMES ORTON	Republican
84		
85		

Supervisor. Second District. Vote for One.

71	NATHANIEL W. BOYD	Republican
72	SAMUEL C. SMITH	Democrat
73		

Justice of the Peace. Bodie Township. Vote for Two.

74	RODOLPH C. CHRISTIN	Democrat
75	GEORGE DELURY	Republican
76	ORLANDO E. JONES	Democrat
77	A. MAESTRETTI	Republican
78		
79		

Constable. Bodie Township. Vote for Two.

80	THOMAS H. KENDALL	Democrat
81	GEORGE K. MOYLE	Republican
82	MICHAEL O'BRIEN	Democrat
83	JAMES ORTON	Republican
84		
85		

Continued on Third page.